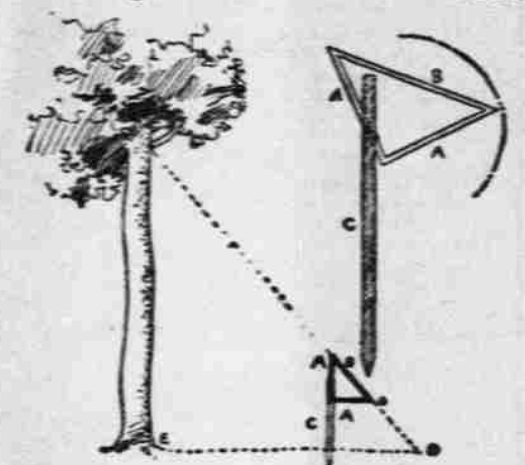


# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## MEASURING A TREE.

Simple Device by Means of Which Anyone Can Ascertain Its Correct Height.

It is often desirable to know the exact height of a tree, and especially in getting out long timber it is of importance to know the height to a limb or burl or other imperfection. This may be ascertained by means of the following simple device. Take two straight pieces of wood, a and b, about 15 inches long and fasten them together at the ends at exact right angles to each other. Connect the opposite ends by means of a diagonal stick, c, having a perfectly straight outer edge. Fasten the horizontal



EASY WAY TO MEASURE A TREE. Stick by means of a bolt and thumb-screw to a stake, c, about 3 feet long. The length of the stick is immaterial provided the horizontal and perpendicular pieces are of exactly the same length.

Select a point at approximately the same distance from the tree that the limb is from the ground. Set the stake upright in the ground and fasten the triangle in such a manner that one arm shall be perpendicular while the other is horizontal and pointed to the tree. Sight across the diagonal stick at the height which it is desired to measure. If the line of vision comes above, move nearer the tree; if it falls below, move back until the line of vision strikes the desired point. Then making due allowance for irregularities of the ground, the distance from the stake to the tree will equal the height of the point taken.

Another method nearly or quite as good is to set a pole of known length upright by the side of the tree. Measure the length of the shadow of both the pole and the tree. These known, use the rule of three as follows: Length of the pole multiplied by the length of the shadow of the tree and divided by the length of the shadow of the pole will equal the height of the tree.—C. O. Ormsby, in Farm and Home.

## THE WIDTH OF TIRES.

It is Regulated by Law in All the Countries of Europe That Have Good Roads.

Prof. H. F. King, physicist of the Wisconsin agricultural station, in the bulletin prepared by him on the construction and maintenance of country roads, says concerning wide tires:

When we come to have a system of good roads and the means for maintaining them it will be necessary to have ordinances regulating the width of tire and diameter of wheel which may be used on the roads when carrying the specified loads. In Europe, where better roads are found and a better system for maintenance exists, there are ordinances which fix the width of tire to be used with given loads. In Bavaria the regulations are as follows:

- Two-wheel carts with two horses, 4.132 inch tires.
- Two-wheel carts with four horses, 6.180 inch tires.
- Four-wheel carts with two horses, 2.366 inch tires.
- Four-wheel carts with five to eight horses, 6.180 inch tires.

Carts with more than four and wagons with more than eight horses are not allowed to use the roads without a special permit from the authorities.

Other countries of the old world have found similar ordinances necessary and it is clearly rational and just that such matters should be regulated, for otherwise one man may easily put in jeopardy the interests of a whole community.

## Corn Needs Your Attention.

The success of the corn crop will largely depend upon the attention given. Corn is a gross feeder, and the land cannot be too rich. A crop weighing 3,500 pounds per acre is not taken from the soil 20 pounds of nitrogen, 16 pounds of phosphoric acid and 71 pounds of potash, allowance being made also for the growth of the fodder, while the stirring of the soil permits of some loss from leaching by rains. An estimate for the fodder on one acre is 30 pounds nitrogen, 19 pounds phosphoric acid and 11 pounds potash. Nitrogen and potash are the principal foods, but phosphoric acid is also very important.

## Extra Work Always Pays.

When milk is made into butter at home do not think that a little extra pains will not pay. This determines the value of homemade butter and cheese. Have the butter molded into regulation size bricks, then have parchment wrappers with the name of the farm and address of the owner printed thereon. This alone will be sufficient to enable patrons to refer some friend to this brand of butter, or other things produced at the home dairy.—Midland Farmer.

## How to Clean Milk Pails.

Scalding the milk pails will not cleanse them, as hot water causes portions of the milk to curdle. First wash the vessels with lukewarm water, dissolving a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda (washing soda) in every quart of water used. Scrub well and rinse with clean cold water and then scald, using more carbonate of soda in the boiling water, then again rinsing with clean cold water.—Farmers' Voice.

## IDEAL FRUIT GARDEN.

The Farmer Who Does Not Have One Is Missing the Best Part of Country Life.

One of the greatest luxuries that may be enjoyed by the farmers, and that with but little expense, is an abundance of fruit of all kinds, and now we should plant for next year. It is taken for granted that there are apple trees upon every farm if the farm has been cleared long enough to allow time necessary for their growth; yet even in this particular line of fruit there is not the supply that there ought to be. This deficiency is not in quantity but in quality—that is, in variety.

The absence of a good supply of this fruit may be because of a lack of foresight or thoughtfulness on the part of the owner of the farm, or it may be because of a lack of knowledge. Be this as it may, there certainly ought to be no shortage in the apple supply. There should be at least two trees each of early harvest and early fall apples and two or three late fall or early winter. Then there should be a supply of the various sweet apples. Of course the supply of winter apples to be grown depends almost entirely upon the extent to which one is engaged in the growing of the apple for market. If properly fertilized and cared for, a very few will produce all the apples required for the consumption of a good-sized family of healthy girls and boys.

Of course there should be a few cherry trees upon every farm, of both the red and black varieties. Some have an abundance of the red but none of the black. There should also be a good supply of plums, and where the climate will permit of peaches also. Now, it is a matter of fact that the peach will thrive quite well in many localities where it is not generally supposed, if only they are in soil that is properly drained. Of course it is not to be supposed that they will do as well as those upon soils especially adapted to peach culture, but enough of the fruit for a home supply may be easily had.

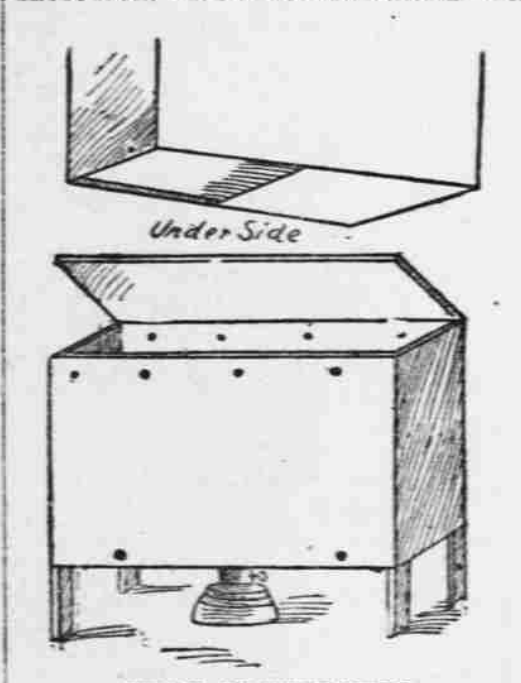
In the line of small fruits there should be currants, gooseberries, raspberries, both red and black; blackberries and strawberries, and I should not forget to include one of the most delicious of all fruits, the grape. These I would have in as long rows as possible to facilitate culture. Much of the work of cultivation should be done with the cultivator, and this cultivation should be thorough, else the fruit garden will be a disappointment, and so far as the pleasure that may be derived, a failure.

Of course there are gardens and gardens, but it is of the "ideal garden" that we are writing. The farmer who does not have an abundance of these fruits is missing the best part of a farmer's life, so it seems to me.—M. N. Edgerton, in Ohio Farmer.

## SIMPLE FRUIT DRIER.

Homemade Device That Does as Good Work as Some of the Patented Arrangements.

Fruit can be dried in the house with such a homemade device as is shown in the cut. The box has a bottom of sheet iron, with a wooden bottom two



inches above this perforated with holes. Air is admitted to the two-inch space through holes in the sides of the box. A small one-burner oil stove beneath causes a constant current of warm air to pass up through the box (in which the fruit can be placed on tiers of slatted shelves) and out at the top through the small openings in the sides. The whole of the bottom of the box is covered by the sheet iron.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Regularity in the Dairy.

The Oregon experiment station made a valuable test of the importance of regular hours for feeding and milking the cows. They took six cows and divided them into two lots and near alike in condition as to age and length of time in milk as they could. One lot was fed and milked regularly at 5:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., while the other lot was fed and milked at hours ranging from five to seven a. m. and from four to six p. m., which last is a too common practice among farmers. This was kept up for three weeks, the amount of feed being the same for each lot. As a result those fed and milked regularly increased their milk production 5.9 per cent., while the other lot shrank 4.4 per cent. This difference of about ten per cent. in three weeks emphasizes what we have said so often: Feed and milk regularly, Sunday as well as other days.

## How to Fight Brown Lice.

Many plum and locust trees are infested with a brown louse. They work chiefly on the underside of the leaves and on twigs. The lice should be carefully sprayed with kerosene emulsion made as follows: dissolve 1½ pounds of soap in a gallon of hot rain water and when cool add two gallons of coal oil and agitate vigorously until a creamy mass is formed; use one part of the emulsion to nine parts of water for all sucking insects. Apply in a fine, even spray so as to wet the insects thoroughly. A second application may be necessary.

Let the sheep come after the cattle in the pasture, rather than before.

## THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

An Amsterdam lapidary has a machine which can pierce a hole as small as one-one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The holes are made in diamonds, sapphires and rubies.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., announces the arrival there of a sample of flour from a mill in Yokohama, Japan. The flour, made from wheat grown on the Pacific coast, is excellent, and the actual cost was on the basis of \$2.50 per barrel.

A process has been discovered by which sails of vessels of all kinds can be made out of paper pulp, and it is claimed that they serve quite as well as canvas and are very much cheaper. They swell and flap in the wind like the genuine old-fashioned article, and are supposed to be untearable.

Two types of moving stairways for the Manhattan elevated stations in New York city are to be put on trial shortly. One is a ramp consisting of endless rubber band running over drums. In the other type regular steps will take the place of the nearly smooth incline, so that a passenger always stands on a level surface.

Coincident with the rise in coal there is likely to be something of a reversion to peat as fuel, even in high places. At Haverthwaite, near Windermere, England, a great peat bog is about to be turned to money-making account. Machinery of great power will be laid down at the bog, and will compress blocks of peat into bright burning fuel, which, it is said, will compete against coal in every respect.

A deal has just been closed whereby a well-known brewing firm purchases about 450,000 pounds of corks. This deal represents \$90,000. In two years the company will deliver to the brewery upwards of 100,000,000 corks. This is said to be one of the largest deals in cork ever made. These 100,000,000 corks in bulk, weighing 450,000 pounds, would support 240,000 men on top of the board, each with a single life preserver on.

## CHINESE CHINK.

Twice a year the Chinese carry food to their dead.

Tsung-tai-yamen is said to be heavily accented on the middle word.

To the great Chinese society of Boxers 11,000,000 of men are said to belong.

Missionaries in China have canceled orders for 100,000 books since the trouble began.

A Chinese dinner, like a visit to the dentist, is pleasant only as a reminiscence. For lavish display, abundance of floral decorations, originality of customs and unrepeatable edibles a Chinese dinner has no counterpart.

No greater crime is known in China than that of desecrating a graveyard. Because graves are found everywhere in China, the first railroad built there had to follow a very circuitous route in order to avoid them.

## SOME FAMOUS BARDS.

- Bard of Ayrshire—Robert Burns, a native of Ayrshire (1759-1796).
- Bard of Memory—Rogers, author of "The Pleasures of Memory" (1762-1855).
- Bard of Avon—Shakespeare, who was born and buried at Stratford-upon-Avon (1564-1616).
- Bard of Twickenham—Alexander Pope, who resided at Twickenham (1688-1744).
- Bard of Hope—Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope" (1777-1844).
- Bard of the Imagination—Mark Akenside, author of "Pleasures and the Imagination" (1721-1770).
- Bard of Olney—Cowper, who resided at Olney, in Bucks, for many years (1731-1800).

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 14.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.35 @ 5.50
COTTON—Middling	12.00 @ 12.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79.00 @ 82.00
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
PORE—Mess New	12.75 @ 13.00
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	12.00 @ 12.50
BEEVES—Steers	4.50 @ 5.00
CATTLE—Fair to Choice	4.50 @ 5.00
CALVES—Fair to Choice	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79.00 @ 82.00
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
PORE—Mess New	12.75 @ 13.00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.35 @ 5.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.35 @ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.35 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79.00 @ 82.00
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
PORE—Mess New	12.75 @ 13.00
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.35 @ 5.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.35 @ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.35 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79.00 @ 82.00
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
PORE—Mess New	12.75 @ 13.00
NEW ORLEANS.	
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79.00 @ 82.00
CORN—No. 2	29.00 @ 30.00
PORE—Mess New	12.75 @ 13.00
COTTON—Middling	12.00 @ 12.50

## SOME QUEER COLLATERAL.

Glass Eyes, Store Teeth and Artificial Digits as Pledges for a Bar Bill.

"Everything carries its compensation with it, even a glass eye," said J. Jaxon, the stage manager of a St. Louis summer garden, who has an artificial optic, and, being a jolly fellow, doesn't care who knows it, says the Republic.

"I'll never forget one night when Lon Raymond and I and George Denham and Chas. Cheviot and Phil Branson were at Urag's cave (this was a long, long time ago), and we were dry—dry as a local option town after midnight. We were all out of funds and were too lazy to go to the manager and ask for an advance of salary; we thought it would be funnier to stand off the waiter. Lon called the man over and said: 'Am I good for a round of drinks?'"

"You'll have to see the boss," said the waiter.

"Ain't all of us, collectively, good for a drink?" said George Denham.

"You'll have to see the boss," said the waiter.

"We'll give you security," said Lon, and with that he pulled out his eye and laid it on the table. The waiter jumped and before he could recover from his surprise I removed my eye and placed it alongside of Raymond's. Then George Denham took a full set of upper teeth from his mouth and contributed them to the pile of collateral.

In this, said Jack Cheviot, and he unscrewed his wooden hand and placed it on the table with the eyes and teeth.

"You can't leave me out," said Phil Branson, and after fumbling with his mouth a while he produced one false tooth.

The waiter weakened and we had a credit as long as we cared to ask for.

## The Boxers of China.

are attempting to solve a gigantic problem, but they are going about it in the wrong way and will never succeed. Some people, in this country, seem to think that they have a handle on the matter.

What they are doing is to make a location for a home. They will certainly go about it in the wrong way unless they inspect the beautiful farming country on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette county, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, wheat, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa, etc., etc.

Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Something Worse.

Jonson—What do you know about the horrors of war?  
Bronson—I know a lot.  
"You don't know a thing; you staid at home."  
"I know I did; but I had to read the yellow journals every day."—Detroit Free Press.

## Why Yuccatan Chili Tonic (Improved) is Superior to all So-Called Tasteless Tonics.

Because it is acceptable to the most delicate stomach. Does not sicken, nauseate or produce a bad taste. Gives energy and strength. Produces a hearty appetite! The Best Tonic Known! Price, 50 cents. Cure guaranteed. For sale by druggists.

## A Fair Deceiver.

Ma-bell—Why do you always buy two kinds of notes?  
Mau-bell—Well, you see, when I write to Tom I use red paper—that means love; and when I write to Jack I use blue paper—which means faith and true.—Tit-Bits.

The tripping feet—the sparkling eye—the graceful movement—be long not alone to the budding maiden.

These graces are the right—aye duty of every woman until the hair whitens—and regal dignity replaces them.

The mother who guards her strength has so much more to devote to the care and education of her dear ones. She should be a comfort—a cheer—always.

Yet how many feel that they have the strength to properly balance the home? The world is listless, weary and morbid. Its blood moves sluggishly and is full of impurities. It needs a kindling, invigorating tonic to set it afire—it needs Pe-ru-na.

## THE ONE MEDICINE

In the world which women may rely upon positively. Pe-ru-na is good for everyone, but particularly for women. The various weaknesses which afflict their delicate organism spring from inflammation or catarrh of the mucous lining, and Pe-ru-na is a specific for catarrh in any organ of the body. Any congestion of a mucous membrane simply means catarrh of the organ affected. This is why Pe-ru-na cures all sorts of troubles where other remedies fail. If there is a catarrhal affection the matter with you anywhere Pe-ru-na will cure you.

## WINCHESTER

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Tells all about Winchester Rifles, Shotguns, and Ammunition

Send name and address on a postal note. Don't delay if you are interested.

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Young Men and Women can quickly and thoroughly prepare themselves for positions of honor and respect by attending the Correspondence School of Business. If you want to get on in the world and at the same time secure a good education, this is the way for you. Address: Correspondence School of Business, 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## It Thrills Him.

Quinn—She kissed her hand to the audience only once. That's not enough to go around.

De Fonte—Oh, yes; stage kisses are flexible. Every man in the house thinks that that one kiss was his.—Chicago Evening News.

## Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## There is only one excuse for buying on credit; the hope that the merchant will forget to charge your purchase.—Aitchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Eadsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A Bitter Drop in Joy's Cup—"Did the bride seem happy?" "No; the society magazine put her wedding eleventh in a column of 13."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Man's economy is in tellin' his wife how to save money.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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